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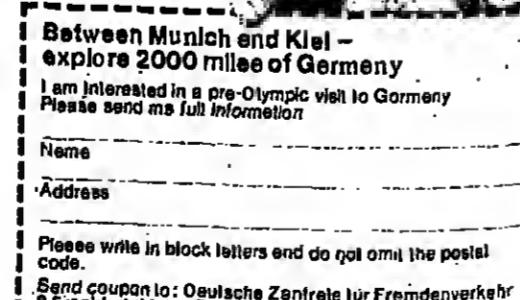
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The German Tribune

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Green light for Red China's admission to the UN

Münster Stadt-Anzeiger

No one in his right mind can seriously maintain that Taiwan has a legitimate claim to mainland China," Australian Foreign Minister Leslie Bury said of Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa at the beginning of July.

This statement alone marked a significant change in the policy of a country that used to stand by Formosa through thick and thin. Ever since President Nixon announced his intention of visiting Peking an illusion of reality current for 22 years has everywhere given way to reality.

The United Nations two are prepared for the admission of the People's Republic of China regardless whether the Formosa issue is solved this year or next. Chairman Mao's representatives can no longer want to take their seats alongside the envoy of Greatissimo Chung – and vice-versa.

They view the Taiwan issue as a part of their "unfinished civil war" that they now, however, propose to bring to a conclusion by peaceful means.

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The United States at all events can no longer resort to the blockade imposed in the past. In the fifties Washington had always with motions not to deal with all attempts to gain admission for Peking. Later the issue was postponed at the UN.

In the mid-sixties when the majority in favour of this approach began to decline the Americans hit upon another solution. The problem of Peking's admission to the United Nations was declared an important issue on which a two-thirds majority was needed.

None of these courses of action can be decided at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly unless, that is, President Nixon is prepared to jeopardise his journey to the Chinese mainland.

At all events a clear majority now favours the re-establishment of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," to use the words of the Albanian resolution.

Last year 51 to 49 votes with 25 abstentions were cast in favour of changing Peking's status. Without a doubt the untenable anachronism of Taiwan, a small country, claiming the role of a great power in the Security Council will be eliminated.

Chiang Kai-shek was able to assume this position because in 1945 as a founder member of the UN he was still Chinese President. Since 1949, however, he has merely headed a government in exile and ruled only one Chinese province.

The longer Taiwan refuses to acknowledge the fact the greater the majority pressure will be to expel it from the United Nations altogether. Peking's admission to the UN seems a foregone conclusion but Mao's representatives will not take their places in the UN building on New York's East River until after a tough clash over the future status of Taiwan.

Factual representation of the 800 million Chinese would bring UN Secretary-General U Thant of Burma a good deal nearer the principle of universality on which he is always harping as though it were a matter of life and death for the world body, though of course the matter of representation of illiberal countries would still remain to be settled.

For the past two years Peking has shown growing interest in the United Nations. The April 1969 ninth congress of the Chinese Communist Party laid the groundwork for what has since been an uninterrupted and certainly so far a unique "smiling offensive" of Chinese diplomacy.

Following the conclusion of the turbulent phase of cultural revolution the principle of coexistence between countries has come back into its own. The United Nations was no longer viewed as a bad thing in itself but as an organisation that had only grown harmful because it managed without the cooperation of the great China.

A year previously Peking had fulminated that the UN was merely "a theatre of



Jackie Stewart home and dry

Jackie Stewart (right) won the 33rd German Grand Prix at the Nürburgring on 1 August. François Cevert of France came 2nd. With 51 points ahead of his nearest rival – Jacky Ickx of Belgium with 18 points – Stewart is a strong contender to win the world championship. Ickx was forced to retire after an accident in the second of twelve laps.

(Photo: Horst Müller)

political bargaining between Americans and Russians." From 1962 to 1965 Peking even threatened to set up a "counter-UN of up and coming revolutionary forces in the world" consisting of itself, President Sukarno's Indonesia, North Vietnam, North Korea, Ghana, Guinea and others.

Now the Chinese no longer make their UN membership subject to conditions of principle apart, that is, from the Taiwan issue. But once they have gained admission they will perhaps return to the General Assembly resolution of 1 February.

Continued on page 2

Tito's last term in office may yet prove the happiest Yugoslavia has had

The re-election of Marshal Tito as Yugoslav head of state is doubtless only pro forma. At the same time it is, more so than on previous occasions, of special significance.

The representatives of Yugoslavia's strife-torn constituent republics may well be aware of the fact since in all probability this will be President Tito's last term of office.

There can no longer be any denying that Tito's final years will also be the last of Yugoslav unity as a state.

This feeling is common elsewhere, including the West, where the aim is to give the Yugoslav state the feeling that its special position midway between East and West is recognised and acknowledged.

President Tito will shortly be paying President Nixon, the most powerful statesman in the West, a visit and there can be no doubt that the visit will be of immense political importance as Tito's withdrawal from the Cominform in 1948.

On that occasion it was a matter of

maintaining Yugoslav independence of Soviet hegemony; the forthcoming US visit is a matter of ensuring Yugoslavia's integrity following President Tito's exit from the political stage.

In view of experiences over the past twenty years it remains to be seen whether the present mission will prove to have been a success. The sympathy that Yugoslavia has earned in the West by virtue of its middle-of-the-road course is probably no safeguard against Soviet pressure.

Moscow is already longingly awaiting the moment when Tito is no longer at the helm. As long as Marshal Tito conducts the affairs of state Moscow attends no chance whatsoever of making Yugoslavia toe the line.

Later this year Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to visit Belgrade. He will do so secure in the knowledge that there is many a trend in Yugoslav that is designed to make the Soviet Union feel hopeful.

President Tito on the other hand stands to gain as little from Mr Brezhnev's visit as he does from his own visit to Washington. The Soviet leader will not be undertaking to keep his heavy hand off the country any more than Mr Nixon will be able to promise the Yugoslav leader assistance in the event of attempted Soviet intervention.

At the same time President Tito must not succumb to resignation in what will probably be his last term of office. He needs only to look around his own country to see that the people enjoy more freedom than in any other communist country. Yet he must also know that the enemies of this state of affairs are untried.

If it is true that there are already entire depots of arms at the ready in Bosnia, that the Yugoslav security authorities have a Stalinist tinge, that many military men are preparing to make common cause with the Red Army and that in Tito's own country communist ideologists of old are at work again preaching the much-feared pure Communism and the implementation of pure teaching, President Tito's final term may well prove for many Yugoslavs to have been the happiest in their country's history.

Eduard Mergenthaler
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 30 July 1971)

NATO

Iceland and Malta are important bastions of Western defence

Nato is used to trouble. Over the years the North Atlantic pact has proved durable but there has seldom been a period during which it has not been threatened by crises of one kind or another.

The withdrawal of France from the alliance created wounds that may have healed but the body of the pact has been weakened and Europe's dependence on the Americans has increased.

Tension between Nato members Greece and Turkey, at odds largely over Cyprus, render joint manoeuvres in the south-east of the alliance's sphere of influence impossible.

Rearrangements have been made necessary by reductions in US and Canadian troop strength in Europe and the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean is growing stronger as each year passes.

Within a matter of weeks Malta in the south and Iceland in the north have now developed into elements of uncertainty with which the powers that be will have to deal in the near future.

British Defence Minister Lord Carrington and a team of advisers recently visited Malta to discuss a review of the agreement allowing Britain to use military installations on the island, a treaty abrogated by the new Maltese Premier, Dom Mintoff.

Opposition to the application for full membership of Nato made by the previous Maltese government and the fact that Britain does not pay all that much for its military facilities on the island have lent added weight to the Malta Labour Party's longstanding intention of pursuing a policy of strict neutrality.

Now has every reason to devote serious thought to future developments. A glance at the map is sufficient to indicate the island's strategic importance. It lies at the crossroads of north-south and east-west traffic, possesses an outstanding natural harbour and is fortified to the hilt.

Even if these facilities were not expressly put at the Soviet Union's disposal the vacuum would represent an attraction.

Over the last ten years Soviet naval squadrons have made themselves at home in the Eastern Mediterranean that Western warships no longer have any port facilities in Arab countries along the North African or Eastern seaboard.

Malta will be the deciding factor in determining the extent of Soviet strength in the Western Mediterranean.

Iceland, too, the northern counterpart to Malta, houses not only a major naval base but also an important air base.

Thirty miles or so south-west of Reykjavik the extensive Keflavik base was built during the Second World War on a wide lava slope.

Keflavik boasts hangars and servicing facilities, runways, radar and radio towers subsequently enlarged an now serving Nato, which has roughly 5,000 American servicemen stationed there. The new Icelandic government has called for their withdrawal over the next few years.

Iceland, too, lies at the crossroads of the military security interests of superpowers America and the Soviet Union. In the event of an emergency European front could hardly be supplied from the United States without Iceland.

Long-distance flights by Soviet reconnaissance aircraft are registered by Rockville radar station and Iceland is well-nigh indispensable for warships operating in Arctic waters. Even the latest warships can only operate in seas where they have some support.

On its northern flank, then, Nato is also faced with grave problems if US troops have to be pulled out over the next four years as demanded.

What is to be done? In 1966 France put Nato in a difficult position by deciding to remain a member of the pact but to and military integration. This was General de Gaulle's answer to the Amer-

cans' refusal to recognise France as a full and equal nuclear power.

The outcome was a reduction in the alliance's political efficacy and, above all, in its military feasibility. The entire logistical system had to be reorganised in view of the French exodus. Despite the resumption of good relations an element of uncertainty entered into the defence of Europe that to this day has not entirely been eliminated.

So it is that Nato has experience of unstable comrades-in-arms. This experience indicates that every attempt should be made not to relinquish the bases altogether.

Neither Malta nor Iceland may be bastions without which Nato would fall apart. But outposts too are virtually indispensable and when they fail to fulfil their function the centre can be weakened.

There can be little doubt that a great deal can be achieved in negotiations with the countries concerned. Malta's docks and port facilities, for instance, are largely unused because the Americans, generally prefer to carry out their own repairs. The Maltese would also welcome economic investment of other kinds.

Iceland's existence depends on fishing and Reykjavik aims, unsuccessfully so far, to extend its territorial limits from twelve to fifty miles out.

Negotiations on these terms, psychological consideration for what in both cases is extremely sensitive national feeling and influence brought to bear on local people who realise that a complete break with Nato is contrary to their own interests ought to be sufficient to bring about further cooperation on a new basis.

Wilhelm Gräfinmair
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

Military criticise Weizsäcker's study of war

The Consequences and Prevention of War, a review of the dangers of nuclear conflict on the territory of the Federal Republic made by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and other West German scientists, has come in for harsh criticism by the Bundeswehr.

In a reply commissioned by Bundeswehr leaders the authors of the study are allowed to be seriously interested in peace but criticised for having underrated the significance of Nato and the United States in keeping the peace.

"The study is concerned almost in entirety with the consequences of nuclear war on the territory of the Federal Republic," the rejoinder notes. "Since a war is always waged by two sides the views of the potential aggressor, its political aims and ideas on war and strategy and thus the probability of a war in Europe deserve consideration."

The reply, details of which have just been released in Bonn, is the work of a number of authors, including Bundeswehr staff officers.

The long-term political target of the Soviet Union remains unchanged in being the establishment of a "socialist world system" but the means of bringing this about as far as the Western industrialised countries is concerned is now "peaceful coexistence, which is intended to preclude the possibility of general war and thus nuclear conflict," the reply stresses.

At the same time military specialists note that according to the manifesto of the Soviet Communist Party "revolution" continues to be a necessity.

"This means — for the Federal Republic too — psychological and ideological conflict leading in extreme instances to unrest, revolt and civil war. This, the greatest danger for the Federal Republic, is not mentioned at all in the study," the Bundeswehr rejoinder points out.

The Weizsäcker study is further accused of paying military defence disproportionate attention and underestimating the deterrent. This is to fail to grasp the significance of the Nato strategy of flexible response which is intended first and foremost to be a deterrent strategy.

"Nuclear armaments are the most important deterrent," the Bundeswehr reply emphasises, adding that in the main they are political weapons.

Even after the outbreak of armed conflict the continued strategic aim is to re-establish the deterrent.

"Political deterrence and military defence are thus closely inter-related and overlap at all stages of conflict. They cannot be separated from each other," the rejoinder claims.

The Weizsäcker study's assumption that the Federal Republic possesses no means of defending itself against a threat of any kind is firmly contradicted. This, it is

Red China's admission to UN

Continued from page 1

ary 1951 in which China was condemned as the aggressor in Korea.

This resolution pushed through by the United States, formed the basis of Peking's dislike of the United Nations. The Chinese consider it to be unfair since after the mass advance of the Americans well into North Korea they feel themselves to be directly threatened.

Once People's China is in the UN a number of decisions will doubtless be more difficult but it can only be hoped that they will at least be more honest. Peking will probably be a source of trouble and annoyance above all for its Soviet rivals and for the United States.

It does not want to be a superpower, as Chinese Premier Chou En-lai recently

reiterated, and will thus not necessarily conform to the "rules" laid down by the others. Development at home has priority, Chou declared.

As a UN member the Chinese, who stand to benefit from the activities of a number of subsidiary organisations, will as representatives of a large and modal developing country be eager advocates of the small and poor countries of the Third World.

And many an appeal, such as Peking's proposal and unilateral undertaking not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons in the event of conflict, will no longer be able to be ignored with impunity by the other great powers.

Stigged Kublik
(Keiler Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 August 1971)

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Salt talks in Helsinki sail into heavy seas

The American proposals at talks in Helsinki are aimed at existing or emerging anti-nuclear forces in the United States and the Soviet Union and roughly maintaining a balance in offensive weapons.

American specialists feel that the sal will lead to tough negotiations. The decision to be seen to what extent the European Economic Community will accept them as basic.

The American proposals, it is known, despite all the suicidal attacks that have been disclosed in favour of Harold Wilson Britain will provide mainly for the following:

In the defensive weapons sector, which international agreements have been signed, the United States and the Six on

bitter verbal battles raging in Westminster with Europeans against Europeans are a mere warm-up for the European Economic Community. So far, however, whether or not Great Britain is to

join the European Economic Community at present, is not clear.

Nevertheless these heated discussions particular agreement at present, are very important in that they have

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■ CENTREPIECE

European agencies unite to fight the pollution problem

Our whole social product, excluding services, comes back to us after use as refuse. Consumption is equivalent to the conversion of high value goods into waste.

Hans Joachim Frost, head of BASF's security department in Ludwigshafen, described the core of all pollution problems with drastic clarity. All conversion processes are linked with the production of solid, liquid or gaseous waste. Whatever was consumed becomes waste, he said.

This year BASF, the chemicals firm, is investing 500 million Marks. Over a tenth of this total - 56.6 million Marks - is being used in the fight against pollution. This amount will have been quadrupled by 1974.

Expenditure of this type is necessary and urgent. Sixty years ago between 150,000 and 175,000 salmon were caught in the Rhine. When taking up a domestic post, servants had to make their employers promise not to give them salmon to eat more than twice a week. By 1955 only three thousand salmon were caught in the Rhine. Because of the high phenol content, 2,400 of them could not be eaten.

The European Commission in Brussels has drawn up an ambitious conservation programme. Unlike other international organisations, the European Commission has powers to pass laws to combat pollution - as long as the six member governments on the Ministerial Council play ball.

Once the decision was taken, the money received from the steel and coal producers and the Common Market agricultural fund could provide millions of Marks to finance measures to combat the problem.

Nobody in Brussels dares forecast if and when anything will really be decided.

Aliero Spinelli, the European Commissioner responsible for conservation and technological cooperation, has stated that nothing concrete should be undertaken before the entry of the new members. In view of the urgency of the problem, experts in Brussels do not believe that the last word has been spoken on the matter.

The one thing that does seem to be certain is that the Common Market will not make conservation a subject of joint legislation without asking the approval of the applicant countries Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire at least consulting them. That can only delay progress.

The Commission showed how slow and hesitant it was on this issue when a law was passed in the Federal Republic reducing the lead content of vehicle fuels. Fulfilling its obligation to consult the Common Market authority responsible, the Ministry of the Interior submitted a Bill to the Brussels Commission in January.

A group of experts met five times. Eventually, on 23 June and a day before the decisive Bundestag debate in Bonn, the Common Market authorities teleaxed that they had no objections against a reduction to 0.4 grams a litre from January 1972 but asked the government to delay the reduction to 0.15 grams a litre planned from 1 January 1976 onwards.

The Bundesrat paid no heed to this late objection and passed the law unchanged. A number of senior officials in Brussels then announced that the government should be sued before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg as its legislative action had created new obstacles to trade within the European Community.

DIE ZEIT

Even Eurocrats were amused at this proposal. It was true, they said, that the new law would hamper petrol and car sales from 1976 onwards as Common Market petrol that was not produced in the Federal Republic would not comply with the new law and French and Italian motors would run badly if at all on the abusively leaded West German petrol.

But, they added, the West Germans were the most progressive members of the Common Market in this respect and they could not recommend the Commission to institute proceedings against progress.

The dilemma at Brussels is complete. There is little prospect of halting the law to reduce lead content and, at the same time, air pollution.

Italy and France are not however prepared to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 grams a litre from 1976 as they fear the extra expenditure it might involve for their industry. A new trade barrier threatens to divide the community.

When it is considered that seventy percent of the petrol imported by the Federal Republic comes from Common Market countries and that car imports from them are also very high, it becomes clear how great an interest the Common Market has for joint legislation on the amount of lead to be contained in petrol.

Brussels insists upon this and now proposes to set up a committee to analyse both health hazards and increased expenditure on refineries and vehicle building if the lead content is reduced to 0.15 grams per litre throughout the Community.

The European Commission has set itself three main tasks in its plan of action.

1. Conservation without affecting industrial growth. Cooperation with industry is hoped for.

2. Financial aid from the Common Market in all spheres where a single country is unable to act effectively. Cooperation to avoid duplicating work.

3. Immediate adoption of a programme of concrete measures.

Joint action is necessary, Brussels warns, because air water and soil pollution does not stick rigidly to national frontiers. Areas with a common interest must be protected jointly. Among areas mentioned are the North Sea, the Rhine and the Mediterranean. Cooperation with non-members or applicant countries is proposed. The Baltic does not come into

Munich citizens sue firm for dumping industrial waste

Residents of an estate in Munich were so angry about the sight and stench of waste deposited before their homes by an industrial concern that they sued the firm responsible.

But the prospect that anything will be done about the source of their irritation remains negligible.

Munich Public Prosecutor Fey may have described the residents' present situation as intolerable but there is a limit to the action that can be taken with the laws as they are at present.

The rubbish heap is only one of the causes of concern he has come across during his short career as head of the first special conservation board.

Special boards were set up for motoring and industrial offences when their frequency increased. This is now the case with pollution at the two Public Prosecutor's Offices in Munich. Fey believes that other cities in the Federal Republic will follow Munich's example.

There need be no fear that a special conservation board might be flooded by

consumption of energy, one of the main factors in pollution. Agriculture with its traditional methods must also be thanked that Europa has so far been protected from erosion, land despoliation and climatic changes.

But the pressure to act in time is increasing. French scientists have recently written to *Le Monde* warning of the threat of contamination resulting from the construction of atomic power stations - despite all the planned safety measures.

The planned output of fifteen thousand megawatts for France in 1985 would, they claim, pollute both the air and rivers with radioactive waste with an annual radiation of 450,000 Curies resulting in more radioactive contamination and a consequent increase in cases of cancer, leukaemia and deformations.

It must be established what a permitted amount of harmful substances can be supplied by large rivers. River temperatures increase with the opening of every new atomic power station as the waters, after use in the reactor, are pumped at a higher temperature back into the river from which they were taken.

Quantities of this magnitude can only be supplied by large rivers. River temperatures increase with the opening of every new atomic power station as the waters, after use in the reactor, are pumped at a higher temperature back into the river from which they were taken.

Large European electricity concerns plan to build at least fifteen atomic reactors on the southern Rhine or its tributaries in the next five to ten years. The Federal Institute of Hydrology in Koblenz claims that this will heat the waters of the Rhine so much that river life will be endangered.

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the journalistic commercialisation of sex seems to have passed its peak with sales dropping in the second quarter of 1971 according to figures revealed by *Stern*, the publishers' own information service.

Sex and crime continue to be successful ingredients of mass circulation periodicals but it is now becoming plain that sex is no longer paying off with increased sales.

As far as water pollution is concerned the introduction of harmful substances into streams, rivers or lakes is causing moral punishment.

But there are no concrete measures dealing with air pollution. His book only step in when there is a real danger of bodily harm. It is extremely difficult if not downright impossible to prove any such connection between sex and violent effect.

Fey believes that the law should be changed so that proof of any violent effect need not be provided. The main threat of bodily harm will suffice.

Drawing the legislature's attention to such gaps in the law is another function of the special board. Fey believes that constant specialist concern with the material at hand will reveal the shortcomings of the current laws.

Rudolf Grosskopf, *Die Welt*, 17 July 1971

PUBLISHING

Political journal celebrates 25th anniversary

question for the time being for reasons.

The Common Market is a network of observation stations to control pollution and a European Institute where scientists evaluate the stations' results and common norms and with the development Europe has to offer.

The aim of this would be to member countries all the information they need in checking industry is adhering to the regulations.

Joint research should help in establishing industrial production products such as cars so that there is a threat to the environment.

The draft programme names dangerous poisonous substances must be controlled as lead (lead fuel), sulphur dioxide, undines, and chlorine oxide, all of which are needed literary aid and intellectual support to escape the debris of the national state and find its way to Europe.

The fragmented Germany of 1945 and 1946, politically confused and morally bankrupt, needed literary aid and intellectual support to escape the debris of the national state and find its way to Europe.

It must be established what a common equal partner and constant stimulus.

There was no other way to this higher level than through the discussions and debates of political writing. The journalistic result was and is *Europa-Archiv*.

Regulations governing the environment must be drawn up and passed.

The European as a yardstick, Europe as the basic intellectual colour of the planet.

Cornides followed this Hellenistic

quotation in his periodical that first

appeared in the summer of 1946 after he

had fought for the then necessary publishing licence from the American Information Control in Frankfurt.

The young Cornides combined his old Austrian way of life with the intellectual flavour of Munich. The Jesuit Alfred Delp had influenced his education. Cornides was a result far too independent and too imaginative for *Europa-Archiv* one who has now worked for the common good for the past 25 years.

The European Market Commission plans to pay special attention to industrial products thought to be a

cause of pollution. Cars with diesel and fertilisers, cleansers, tractors, etc.

and oil and petrol refineries.

Europa-Archiv went its own way. The

journalistic sensationalism. It wanted a

stable presentation, objective information

and balanced judgements. That is its

specific merit. The documentary section

has always been rich and comprehensive,

even though this does not attract a

circulation of millions.

Similar special periodicals dealing with foreign policy, most of which are as

serious as *Europa-Archiv*, never find more

than a limited number of interested

readers. This is the case throughout the

Europe of the future.

It trains people to see the reality of

world politics which often does not

clarify the reality like that.

But *Europa-Archiv* never aimed at

journalistic sensationalism. It wanted a

stable presentation, objective information

and balanced judgements. That is its

specific merit. The documentary section

has always been rich and comprehensive,

even though this does not attract a

circulation of millions.

Europe as a federation, and not us a

utopia, should be created by the year

2000. It needs such respectable publications as *Europa-Archiv* to achieve this end.

Jürgen Teris, *Hannoversche Allgemeine*, 23 July 1971

EUROPA ARCHIV

Europa-Archiv in its early days before the currency reform when people's thirst for reading material was almost unquenchable.

When the introduction of the Deutschmark led to a decrease in the amount of money available, sales fell to about two thousand per issue.

Sales have now doubled again, which means a respectable sized readership. Foreigners are well represented, making up about a quarter of the total.

This means that *Europa-Archiv* is far from being a mere periódico for Germans, an instrument with which the free part of Germany acquires understanding for alien worlds.

It has also become an organ of communication with which this country can explain its role in the field of international forces. Its voice is thus heard abroad, even in Eastern Europe.

Although Wilhelm Cornides supported and increased Western European integration through his periodical, he was unwilling to accept the intransigency of European partition.

From the very beginning he thought it necessary and desirable that the countries of Eastern Europe should be included in any attempt to form a peaceful European order.

This was the periodical's position. There may have been deviations in this line but a door was always kept open in the Eastern European question, anticipating future events, though without ever losing that healthy scepticism that Günter Henle, the president of the Foreign Policy Association, justifiably describes as one of the great legacies of European thought.

Europa-Archiv was never so foolish or old-fashioned to persist in the idea that Europe was the centre of the world. It does not deceive its readers about the shift in the balance of world power.

It trains people to see the reality of world politics which often does not clarify the reality like that.

Its special mission continues to be to help Europe become a political organisation, an intellectual formation and a moral force.

What it has achieved so far justifies the expectation that *Europa-Archiv* will fearlessly reveal the possibilities facing the world.

Similar special periodicals dealing with foreign policy, most of which are as serious as *Europa-Archiv*, never find more than a limited number of interested readers. This is the case throughout the Europe of the future.

In the meantime Jürgen Hees had long been engaged in business negotiations of which the editors knew nothing. His new agency will provide news to all newspapers and broadcasting companies at a cheaper rate than UPI did.

Even newspapers who do not do business with Hees will be able to read the DDD news items as they will be sent out on the same network as the Sportinformationsdienst (SID).

The DDD will concentrate initially on domestic news. Hees is still negotiating with Reuters in the hope that the British news agency will supply him with their international items.

Contracts will also be concluded with foreign newspapers who want to use DDD news items in the course of the next few weeks.

The new agency will start with seventeen editors and a capital of 250,000 Marks. Some of the editors had hoped that the journalists would have a 25-per cent share of the starting capital. But that is not now the case.

Instead Hees proposed that he should provide 55 per cent of the capital, Jakubowski ten per cent and the editors a further ten per cent. The rest is being supplied by a bank that Hees does not wish to name.

Jakubowski, the future editor-in-chief, will soon take a couple of weeks off from his UPI work and conclude contracts with the newspapers and broadcasting companies.

Hees states, "The DDD has not become a model for future news agencies. The time was too short for that."

DDD news agency to start work in December

Jack Hees, the manager of the new news agency *Deutscher Presseagentur* (DDD), is a man who hates uniformity. "There are more than a hundred types of beer in this country but only one type of beer," the current editorial director of the West German branch of United Press International states.

Together with Manfred Jakubowski, the editor-in-chief of UPI's domestic service, Hees planned the terms of

■ OPERA

Strauss, Paisiello and Verdi at Munich festival

Kleiner Nachrichten

Richard Strauss or not Richard Strauss, that is the question being asked in Munich. *Die schweigsame Frau* (The taciturn woman) is an opera buffa by the maestro at the age of seventy and it is not merely by chance that it is rarely found in international opera repertoires.

The solid and unpretentious libretto is not even given much of a boost by the Strauss score. All through one senses Strauss' handwriting, but the originality of his creation is largely lacking.

The fact that it nonetheless provided a good entrée for the Munich festival was due mainly to the artistic merits that Munich was able to put on hand for this late Strauss work.

Praise to Günter Rennert, who tried hard to choreograph the numerous large ensembles excitingly and comically with light stylisation and rhythmic precision.

Charming René Grist as the loving, ss the Iscitur end as the noisy woman sailed through her extremely tough part effortlessly.

Kurt Böhme as Morosus was more like a *Spieldrossel* than a scroob of the low Eflat. His versed old-gentleman's charm moreover spread a good atmosphere all over for which Martha Mödl in her robust housekeeper also took credit.

Wolfgang Sawallisch was given a rapturous applause even before the overture, and extracted from the score what there was to be extracted from it.

The second new production at the Munich Festival also involved great expense for the sake of an all too hermetic musical nothingness. Giovanni Paisiello, a slightly older contemporary of Mozart, was quite a big name in his day. Along came Mozart and with some justification Paisiello was forgotten.

His "heroic-comic drama par musica" entitled *Il Re Teodoro di Venezia* (King Theodore in Venice) is reminiscent of Mozart in its construction and its musical application, but never approximates to Mozart's genius. His music in the style of the times splashes merrily along and is quite unmemorable.

The libretto by Giambattista Cesti may well have raised a few eyebrows at the premiere of the opera, treating a true contemporary occurrence, an episode from the adventures of the Westphalian Baron Neuhoff, who for a short time elevated himself to the position of King of Corsica and ended his life in an almshouse.

The director Dietrich Haug filled in the rather long-winded storyline with gags galore. The work had already been given a run-through earlier this year at the Schwetzingen Festival.

Of the singers performing in Munich bass Karl Christian Kohn as the publican had a particularly "on" day. Ingiborg Hallstein unfortunately excelled more in her acting and appearance as the publican's daughter than in her soprano singing.

William Murray seemed very much at home in the title role and in among the Venetian scenery designed by Günther Schneider-Siemssen.

All that Paisiello had to offer came over well under Gerhard Wimberger's musical direction of the Süddeutscher Rundfunk (South German Radio) Symphony Orch-

estra. The Cuvilliés Theater was the ideal contemporary background for the work.

Everything that the traditional opera fanatic expects when he goes to the expense of buying a festival ticket was offered in the third premiere at this year's Munich Festival, Verdi's *Simone Boccanegra*. This was presented in a conventional manner as Grand Opera with a star-studded Munich Philharmonic under the talented baton of young conductor Claudio Abbado with bel canto singers par excellence and highly trained Verdi choruses.

Otto Schenk tried to bring the libretto of this opera of conspiracy up to date and to push vain directing ambitions into the foreground. In the quiet, classically beautiful stage setting by Jürgen Roland he left the whole tairn of the stage to the main protagonists of the opera, the singers.

He left the operas in the original Italian, which did not help the audience follow the twists of the plot, but which was a boon to the bel canto voices. Otto Schenk gave a second version of the opera written by Varsi.

Although the Italian plot may have left many in the dark the whole audience was intoxicated by the glittering performance. Even the prelude with the magnificent bass voice of Ruggero Raimondi as Flesco set a magnificent tone.

Gundula Janowitz as Amelia, although a little shaky with her intonation at times, sent out her voluminous soprano voice, full of modulation, in maddeningly well-rounded vaults of sound.

Erhard Wächter who stood in for Piero Cappuccilli as Simone Boccanegra sang and acted himself deep into the role of this tragic, dominating father-figure.

And tenor Robert Hoskaly as Amicia's lover was not lost in this illustrious elite company. But the greatest magnificence was heard in the orchestra pit. Claudio Abbado who was present at rehearsals from the beginning inspired the Münchner Philharmoniker to great heights.

Conducting with great command, he found the perfect balance between orchestra and cast; no piano was lost; the artistic score of Verdi's opera lost none of its nuances.

Audience verdict: rapturous applause. Another grand victory for Grand Operal H. Lehmann

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 22 July 1971)



A scene from Richard Strauss's *Die schweigsame Frau*

(Photo: Feilke)

O'Neill's Mourning becomes Electra Bad Hersfeld drama festival

Eugene O'Neill's trilogy *Mourning Becomes Electra* (Trauer muß Elektra tragen) was the fourth end last premiere presented at the XXI Bad Hersfeld Drama Festival.

In O'Neill's version the fate tragedy of antiquity treated by Aschylus in his *Orestes*, Sophocles in *Electra* and Euripides in *Electra* and *Orestes* becomes a family drama cut to pieces by psychoanalysis with neurotic complexes and set in the second half of the nineteenth century in North America, which is just recovering from the ravages of the Civil War.

In place of the Fate that is controlled by the Gods but is resolved again O'Neill places faith in a strange biological determinism, in a fate that is inherited through the blood and is therefore unavoidable, coupled with the puritanical belief that "Man is born for sin and repentance".

In the postwar years 1947 and 1948 when this play first appeared on German stages the world was likewise thrown out of gear. Furthermore to the Germans of the day *Mourning Becomes Electra* seemed a thoroughly modern play.

It is a descendant of August Strindberg and Sigmund Freud. In those bleak years the play not only touched our internal situation, but also from the point of view of the situation of the German theatre then. Certainly at that time the theatre in this country had a great deal of leeway to make up.

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(Kleiner Nachrichten, 22 July 1971)

12 August 1971 - 14 August 1971

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7

THINGS SEEN

Exhibition of comic strip art at Hamburg Kunsthalle

Comics are coming! Following the strips exhibition arranged by the Academy of Arts and later in Mannheim and Nuremberg a comprehensive survey of the comics, this time in Hamburg's Kunsthalle, has been staged.

Kunsthalle is a private foundation of the Berlin Academy of Creative Artists. Although opportunities are more limited than those of the Berlin Academy of Creative Artists, the exhibition may have been as informative as a result.

Atel Bröck, the man responsible for the idea and planning of the exhibition, did not lack imagination or the energy required to present his exhibits.

Various aspects of the comic strip are presented in each of the three stories. The ground floor presents a general survey with exhibits from this country as well as The Netherlands, France, Britain and America and allows visitors to gain some insight into the opportunities of expression offered by the genre.

Children's comics can be seen on the first floor and on the second there is a special exhibition concerned with sex and eroticism in comics.

The special feature of this exhibition is the way it refuses to be contented with a simple catalogue or history of comics but

analytical chopping up and instead expositiveness do not go together, additional plays try to cover too much area and at times appear too chaotic certain scenes. Nor does this happen in the rich variety of opportunities offered by the Disney figure Donald Duck or the ducklings Tloki, Trick and Tack.

There are also examples of the various methods of composition. The viewpoint can be changed, close-ups made, a worm's eye view taken of the characters and elements can be stressed by making them appear more than life-size on the screen.

Large cuts were necessary to create plays into a less than three-hour continuous performance and this made it difficult to open-air performance, which can be changed, close-ups made, a worm's eye view taken of the characters and elements can be stressed by making them appear more than life-size on the screen.

These are examples too of the typical iconographic symbols for dreams, visions, nightmares, movement, falls, pongs of conscience or the passing of time.

Cuts have long dealt with the speech bubbles common in comic strips but have concentrated almost exclusively on the linguistic content, comparing it with that of literature.

It is now introduced as a specific and extremely versatile means of expression that in its form alone shows whether the figure depicted is speaking loud or only whispering, whether he or she is laughing, crying or thinking or whether a voice is coming from a radio or telephone.

This does not mean that tension effect is dispensed with in such a way that only a cast that is versed in the way of grand theatre and has a great sense of coordination can help out.

Bad Hersfeld was able to provide a number of outstanding leading comic strip artists for *Mourning Becomes Electra*.

But, directed by Werner W. Malzow, they were often on their own and lost.

Lola Mühl with her staggering skills never looked quite so out of place here in the role of Christine, the judge and brigadier Ezra Mannion for the sake of her lover, who is moreover the uncle who has been declared persona non grata by the family.

The character, which is great for inner tensions, was never given any chance.

Kriste Keller came over better in the role of Lavinia who becomes more and more like her sensual mother after experience on the South Sea Islands.

Albert Hoermann was unable to do justice to the character of the miser Adam Brent.

Hermann Dannecker

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 21 July 1971)



Montage of comic strip characters from the Italian series *Ciao Valentino*

(Photo: Kaislog)

spasmotic phenomenon in the land of its birth and has no more than modest distribution. These creations cannot be regarded as typical of this medium.

The sex and eroticism strips are a different story. Their European examples – Jean-Claude Forest's *Barbarella* and Guy Peellaert's *Jodelle* and *Prinza* – have attracted great interest, at least among a high brow audience.

The Hamburg exhibition and the magnificently illustrated catalogue *Sex and Horror in the Comic Strip* show where the origins of the comic strip are to be sought.

On the one hand there is the eight-page of the thirties, staid parodies of well-known American comic strips such as *Gasoline Alley* and *Little Orphan Annie* and intended to explode their atrocity moral codes.

It is only in these magazines that the reader will find a truly shocking accumulation of brutality, perversion, rape, murder, torture and body-snatching.

Because horrors are accumulated in this way, they soon become boring if not ridiculous to any reader with a modicum of intelligence.

It is important to know that this type of horror strip is a by-product of the comic strip. It is not only unknown in this country, it is also no more than a

niche market of presentation must be developed.

The committee's main demand is the establishment of a central research institute dealing with "museum methods". This interdisciplinary body would be commissioned to propose new ideas of presentation, new ways to inform the public and new architectural methods appropriate to the functions of a museum.

As museums perform no vital social function, it is their money that is cut first, their plans are pruned and their important building programmes are abandoned.

It is of course overlooked that neglecting museums tears a hole in the education policy. Museums play an important role in education and research and schools end up at museums in this country.

The Research Association has now turned to the serious position of this country's museums. A committee of museum experts has at its instigation drawn up an eight-point programme to overcome the problems involved.

The report stresses the educational significance of the scientific, cultural and technical collections and draws attention to their importance in people's leisure time activities.

Our museums' valuable exhibits must be made available to a wide section of the population. New educational and technical

of the genre as a whole and encourages visitors to abandon their prejudices and misunderstandings.

This effect is strengthened by the works of a fifth form which are shown in an ante-room to the first floor. The pupils of this class have analysed the dramatic and linguistic content of *The Adventures of Tintin* and changed its function.

There is for instance a *Tintin* calendar showing in exclamation marks, a characteristic stereotype of the series. A number of frames are connected as if they were part of a film, revealing the similarity between the two genres.

The critical element is sometimes over-emphasised in these variations on a theme. One welcome aspect is the discovery that these much maligned comic strips are able to sat in motion their reader's imaginative processes.

On the other hand there are the more recent underground comic strips, once again a product of the United States, with elements of social criticism in the best cases (Robert Crumb and S.C. Wilson). The foremost European exponent of this type of comic strip is Theo van den Boogaard with his criticism of voyeurism (*Arne und Haus get their chance*).

This presentation of details is one of the good points of the exhibition. It reveals the advantages and disadvantages

Dietrich Segebrecht

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1971)

Research association calls for aid for museums

situation is the way that some museum items are still kept packed in chests in the museum warehouse, many of them since the War. They should have been catalogued and made available to the public a long time ago.

Special libraries are also needed to store museum periodicals, museum catalogues, special exhibition catalogues, technical journals and an adequate amount of other scientific literature. It is only when this material is provided that museum exhibits will be of practical use to research and science.

The museums could help prompt this trend by organising travelling exhibitions of technical items. This could be of direct advantage to the social and economic progress of this country, the Research Association claims.

The Federal Republic is a member of the Hague Convention to protect cultural property. But up to now it has neglected to provide storerooms that would be secure from air attack. Only four of the 673 museums in this country are thus equipped.

The Research Association is speaking on behalf of all large museums in this country with its appeal to the government, Federal states, local councils, associations and foundations. The scientific work of 76 museums in this country will be threatened if they are not given immediate financial aid.

Werner Krämer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 July 1971)

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Continued on page 7

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 21 July 1971)

EDUCATION

Nuremberg school experiment leads to better provision for foreign pupils

All Bavarian schools catering for the children of foreign workers will provide German tuition as part of the normal curriculum from this autumn onwards. Other preparatory classes will help the children of the 2,170,000 foreign workers employed in this country to attain a standard allowing them to participate in normal lessons. The Bavarian Education Ministry decided upon this course after studying the findings of an experiment involving three hundred children at eighteen schools in Nuremberg.

Foreign children make up 2,100 of the 36,000 children attending elementary school in Nuremberg. The largest contingent — the six hundred Greek children — has a school of its own run by the educational department of the Greek embassy to the Federal Republic.

But 1,500 of the children have to attend normal elementary schools along with the local population. Most of them live in the old parts of the city. The new residential area of Langwasser lies in the suburbs and houses thirty thousand people but only three foreign children attend school in the district.

"We are faced with a social problem," states Herr Gemälchich, head of the city's education authority. Homes in the old part of the city are frequently inadequate and still relatively cheap as a consequence.

One school has as many as 105 foreign children among its six hundred pupils. One child in six attends school without from time inadequate command of the German language.

There has been an increase recently in the number of complaints by local parents that teachers devote too much time to foreign children during their lessons.

The city's education authorities are searching for a solution. They agree that complaints are justified in some cases: "A lot of time and energy is lost when a teacher has to pay individual attention to a few pupils in a class."

On the other hand, Herr Gemälchich says, "there is the awful situation of the foreign children. They attend school, can neither speak nor understand the language and yet must stick out five to six hours of lessons. That is terrible." Gemälchich says, "Pure torment."

Experiments currently being conducted in Cologne's schools could, if successful, revolutionise teaching in years to come.

Fully automated computer teaching, long the bane of many teachers because of the technical difficulties involved, is to be simplified by these experiments. The research department of Cologne College of Education has developed a new type of teaching programme to this end.

The Cologne Programme for computer teaching in schools should rid both teachers and pupils of their fears concerning a complicated system that could, experts believe, become an important part of teaching in future.

The pupil no longer needs to sit at a control panel, waiting for the computer to ask questions and correct the answers he feeds in.

All the pupil need do is fill in his answer in numerical form on a sheet and insert it into a computer. It is only now that the computer starts working and it compares the pupil's answers with the correct solutions fed in by the teacher.

The children are forced to imitate the others in the class. Children of average ability are only in a position to understand a foreign language to any extent after nine to twelve months.

These aspects to the problem led the Nuremberg education authorities to seek special permission from the Bavarian Ministry of Education to conduct a series of experiments and this was given.

This autumn schools will start German tuition for foreign children. There will be two two-hour lessons a week.

Seventeen of these classes will be cosinoplastic. Apart from children from Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Spain — the largest groups — there will be young Poles, Britons and Canadians. Only one class will be composed of a single nationality — one for Turkish children.

Teachers will use the direct method speaking only German with the children. Their work is voluntary, they are sacrificing their leisure time and will therefore be rewarded for it by the education authorities.

The results of the experiment in Nuremberg have shown that children do indeed learn the language in this way and there were a number of other hopeful indications.

As the classes consist of only seven to thirteen pupils, teachers can devote more time to each of them individually. The pupils feel more at home in these classes than during normal lessons.

Truancy completely disappeared among the three hundred children taking part in the experiment. It had previously been noted that the highest rate of truancy was to be found among foreign children attending a normal elementary school. Individual tuition put a stop to this. Pupils liked their lessons and were enthusiastic about their work.

Herr Gemälchich says it would be better if the foreign children could be given an hour's tuition every day. But the acute shortage of teachers and the lack of space frequently encountered prevent this.

*Hubert Neumann
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)*

New magazine helps students in career choice

A new monthly magazine with a slight left-wing bias will try to provide advanced students with security and confidence. *Analysen — Zeitschriften zur Wissenschaft und Berufspraxis* deals with the academic and professional world and is published and financed by the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Institute, known up to two years ago as the Federal Institute for Unemployment Insurance.

The Federal Institute hopes that the colourful magazine will help students to form some idea of the professional world while they are still studying for their examinations.

Analysen reflects the situation of the labour market as it affects students by evaluating employers' advertisements. Changes in supply and demand can be followed from month to month in this way.

The articles in *Analysen* range from descriptions of universities to reports on employer tests, from interviews to political

items. Among the subjects dealt with in the first three issues will be sociology as a profession, industrial training programmes and new openings for sociologists in industry.

Articles of this type will tend to give a general picture of a profession and not give undergraduates all the precise details.

In the long term *Analysen* should be seen as an attempt to remind students of the need to choose a career and, by providing general information for their use, to allow them to steer clear of professions that have few prospects.

The Federal Institute is searching for a solution. They agree that complaints are justified in some cases: "A lot of time and energy is lost when a teacher has to pay individual attention to a few pupils in a class."

On the other hand, Herr Gemälchich says, "there is the awful situation of the foreign children. They attend school, can neither speak nor understand the language and yet must stick out five to six hours of lessons. That is terrible." Gemälchich says, "Pure torment."

New teaching method makes computer work easy

The working process is the shortest imaginable. First the computer receives the list of questions to be asked and the correct solutions. Correction of the pupil's answers forms the second stage...

In the meantime the teachers can turn to another subject and the pupil no longer needs to wait so long for work to be returned to him:

Teachers and pupils are helped by the new method. The Cologne Programme also has the advantage of being able to correct the homework of thirty to forty pupils far better and in far more detail than teachers are able to do.

The computer does not only cross out a wrong answer. It tells the pupil what he should devote more attention to. This type of learning aid is hard to accomplish

in normal classes because of the amount of work that teachers have and the large classes they have to teach.

The computer also draws up a list of mistakes for the teacher, revealing the most common source of error. The teacher can then deal in more detail with the relevant subject matter.

All answers must be fed into the computer in numerical form. With mathematics this is easy but the solutions to problems in other subjects must first be reduced to numbers.

The Cologne Programme therefore provides every pupil with a collection of code words, each with its specific number. The books normally list more words than are necessary for the answer. This is so that the pupil will not find it too easy when looking for the solution.

The first experiments conducted along the lines of the Cologne Programme have already shown that this method can easily be used in mathematics, biology, geography and grammar.

*Wolf Scheller
(Hessische Zeitung, 21 July 1971)*

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SCHOOL NOTES

Aid for schoolleavers

The Federal Institute of Nuremberg has drawn up a procedure to individualise a leaver's choice of career.

As the classes consist of only seven to thirteen pupils, teachers can devote more time to each of them individually. The pupils feel more at home in these classes than during normal lessons.

Truancy completely disappeared among the three hundred children taking part in the experiment. It had previously been noted that the highest rate of truancy was to be found among foreign children attending a normal elementary school. Individual tuition put a stop to this. Pupils liked their lessons and were enthusiastic about their work.

Herr Gemälchich says it would be better if the foreign children could be given an hour's tuition every day. But the acute shortage of teachers and the lack of space frequently encountered prevent this.

*Hubert Neumann
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)*

The Kreibich Report

The Free University of Berlin longer be changed back into a tenth-century institution, President Kreibich commented on submitting his annual report.

The report deals in detail with the changes undertaken by the new university and speaks of the work carried out by the bodies of the university and general university aims.

The three fundamental sectors which Dr Kreibich feels himself responsible are day-to-day dispute implementation of the University Act and the development of an administration for the university organisation.

Publik, 21 July 1971

Teachers' strike

The West German research ship *Meteor* has returned from its 23rd expedition, a journey to the North East Atlantic, with a number of important findings.

The survey concentrated on ocean currents and their effect on the seabed. Between the Straits of Gibraltar, deep-sea biology, radioactive elements in sea water and the gases and gas traces to be found in the sea and atmosphere.

The Teachers Association declared its decision to be "completely impossible" and GEW, the education science workers union, announced its intention of resorting to industrial action.

The North Rhine-Westphalian Education Association warned against strike or similar action at schools.

Some 1.8 million cubic metres of Mediterranean water escape through the three-hundred-metre deep Straits every second. It can easily be distinguished from Atlantic waters as its salt content is between 0.2 and 0.3 per cent higher and it is also warmer.

The heavy Mediterranean water sinks beneath the Atlantic waters along the continental shelf, rises from the shelf area depths of a thousand metres and the densities of the two sets of water are practically the same, and flow as an independent current further into the Atlantic where it is not finally dispersed for thousands of kilometres.

Coral was surprisingly found at a depth of one thousand metres in one of the channels. The outflowing Mediterranean waters obviously provide enough warmth to enable these corals — normally found at depths of only one to two hundred metres — to survive and must at the same time protect them from the threat of sedimentation.

Education in this country, it is felt, must be aimed at coping with reality. The foremost aim must be individual self-determination and self-realisation.

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The computer does not only cross

■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Pompidou's dream of a return to the gold standard is a pipe-dream

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers tried a little word-play and as a result missed giving an accurate definition recently, following the visit of Georges Pompidou to Bonn, when he spoke of "a contraction of the breadth of opinion" in monetary matters between Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Karl Schiller and his French counterpart M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As a matter of fact the Schillerian concept of greater flexibility of European Economic Community currencies was greeted with a *non* by the guests from Paris.

Since the tales of a secret agreement presumably came from a hotbed of rumours it looks like the death and burial of the hopes that the EEC partners could fight their way through to a general attitude in time for the AGM of the International Monetary Fund in September in Washington.

National go-it-alone policies seem to be the order of the day in the monetary policies of most of the 117 IMF member countries, even today when the final goal is a European monetary union with one currency.

How does this come about? Well, it starts with a system which favours those countries whose egoistic monetary policies are in some old cracked groove, since as a result of drawing rights, one scarcely needs to grant subsidies to these old codgers.

The Western currency system that was formulated in 1944 in Bretton Woods is based on the principle of free exchange of currencies at fixed rates of exchange.

But this system fails down when developments with regard to incomes, prices and costs diverge greatly in the various countries. In such cases, of which we have many examples, countries that exercise a high degree of self-discipline in their own economic affairs find themselves as innocent parties infected with the inflation of other countries.

Imbalances in balance of payments figures simply boost or put pressure on fixed exchange rates which may only waver one per cent on either side of the fixed parity according to the statutes of the International Monetary Fund.

When government interventions into the factors affecting exchange rates fail to redress the balance interest-rate policy decisions and, as the last resort, revaluation or devaluation of the currency are the only means of getting the ship on a steady course again,

This was at any rate the currency policy "fashion" of the late fifties and the sixties. Today we would like to go further. Europe would like to be dependent on the dollar flow, which is long overdue.

What was once the dollar gap became in the sixties the dollar excess. As a result of deficits in America's balance of payments dollars flooded onto European markets above all. They accumulated on the Eurodollar market and became the nightmare of central bank directors.

These must be a constant support for the guiding currency or the reserve currency, the dollar. As a result of this the flood of dollars gets greater and greater.

As a result of these conferences are held to see how Europe can escape from the grip of the dollar. This will presumably

become the new "fashion" of currency exchange policies.

The favourite is the so-called crawling peg. This means small alterations to parity in good time and at short intervals without the normally required IMF approval.

Another suggestion aims at a temporarily limited floating of exchange rates such as the Federal Republic practised in 1969 and is being practised with the present floating of the Mark.

For some time Economic Affairs Minister Schiller has been trying to curry favour with a third suggestion, which he is trying to make palatable to EEC ministers as "a Community solution". He aims at greater elasticity in the relationship between EEC exchange rates and other countries, while within the Common Market parties remain much the same. Most of our partners in the Six have fallen into line with Schiller, but Pompidou's *non* remained categorical. He stated that this procedure would not remove the dollar trouble. The French alternative is a completely new policy of currency reserves.

President Pompidou did not explain exactly what he is aiming at in Bonn, namely his old dream, a return to the gold standard. French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing is far more inclined towards a more realistic reserve policy, namely a removal of the dollars through special drawing rights at the IMF.

At the present moment these rights add to the dollar reserves. They are regarded

as additional liquid cash. They could, however, replace the dollar as compensatory liquid cash.

Wilhelm Hankel, the head of the money and credit department at Kari Schiller's Ministry recently paved the way when he said in Munich: "Special drawing rights signify credit with the IMF. If it could be agreed to transfer today's central bank reserves in dollars to credit with the IMF all reasonable motives for continuation of the dollar intervention policy of central banks would vanish. The United States would be freed of the burden of its duty to be the world's banker, and overnight the IMF would become the world's central bank."

What would such an alteration of course signify at the AGM of the monetary fund if it were to become an official idea? We could reckon on considerations of currency exchange policies and suggestions for a possible reserve policy being worked out.

This would bring with it the third lot of currency policy "spring fashions". The question would remain, would the drawing rights act as a dam against increasing liquid cash at will and hence against worldwide inflation? Well, the countries in the IMF would be responsible for these drawing rights. And this is not as simple as today's lazy sorcery of the USA, turning documents into dollars and providing immense amounts of liquid cash over the world.

Erika Schork
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

and this is the basis of the remark that Merkle himself made among industrialists. An industrialist once dryly told his colleagues that all the mishaps that heap themselves upon our free and basically successful economy are not a whim of the times but have bases that are at least partly caused by industrialists themselves. This is the dilemma now: if the currency continues to be as well as the Bundesbank can only give up the new type of industrialist who continually sinks exchange rates and whose task is to boost yield, but e such a level that the economy may suffer. If the worst comes to the worst the Bundesbank will end up having to support the dollar.

Floating Mark enters vital phase

Handelsblatt DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG Industriekurier

Frankfurter Allgemeine

For some time now it has been secret that Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has been paving the way for the floating of the Mark to be followed by a five-per-cent revaluation of the currency.

This impression has been under-

estimated by the usual air of

caution, nor were they a dramatic cata-

strophe for weeks refused to sell do-

llars for less than the currency reserves for less than the

mark. They were not even a bitter complaint

about the industrial evils of today.

Jürgen Krackow, chairman of the board of Weser AG has called on his colleagues to show greater courage, greater readiness for self-criticism and more reforms.

And Hans Bimbäum, chairman of the

board of Salzgitter AG, has stated clearly

that he opposes the theory that the

industrialists' work aims mainly at maxi-

mizing profits.

Merkle's call is not the first appeal of

this kind. In recent years more and more

leading industrialists have made similar

claims. And there have been others who

have followed the call. But there are still

too few.

Perhaps there is an extremely large

silent majority that sees the need for

these calls to be obeyed but who have no

leverage when it comes to putting them

into practice at the head of their firm.

Merkle, too, has pointed out that the

economic performance of an industrialist

is self-evident. And in this respect many

German industrialists have indeed achiev-

ed great things.

Many used up all their strength in the

post-war years of re-building. But now

the post-war epoch is finally at an end.

Other values and aims, apart from eco-

nomic strength, have come to the fore.

This is something that the industrialist

must recognise and he must escape from

the strict ties of economic considerations

with which he has let himself be bound.

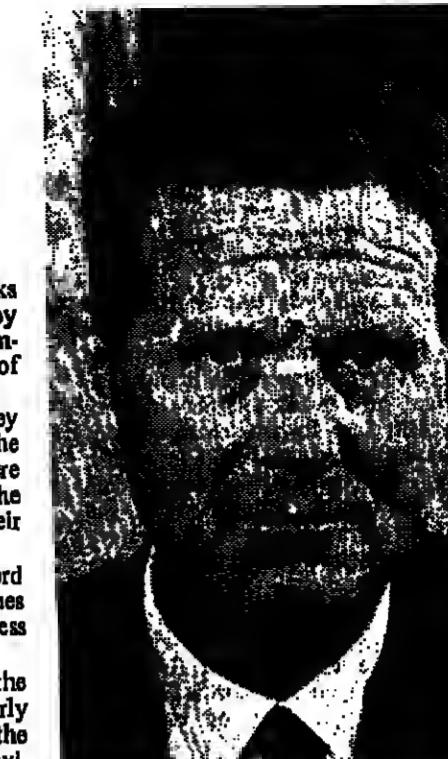
Today he has the task of arranging his

forces in such a way that more ground is

left free for the political sphere. If

industrialists would realise that the que-

Industrialists must wake up to their political responsibilities



Hans L. Merkle
(Photo: BOSCH/Swirldorf)

tion raised is a question of survival they would see the way ahead clearly.

If Merkle's warning finds no response like so many others before it, it must be repeated more urgently. The forces within the industrialists' camp itself who would like to ignore movements of this kind are still strong.

For many it seems the line of least resistance to bother mainly about the credit and debit columns, and, lulled by everyday routine, to close their eyes to political dangers.

Unfortunately there are industrial organisations that still bury their heads in the sand and even try to surround themselves with a halo of the guardians of privileges.

But the seconds are ticking away, if the warning voice, even those that come from the ranks of industry, continue to whistle down the wind the time will come when industrialists are replaced by officials of State planning departments, and that day is not so far off.

Ernst Günter Vetter
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 23 July 1971)

Banking crises of the thirties are paying off in the seventies

Forty years ago something unheard of happened. On 10 July 1931, a Friday, the Reichsbank in Berlin refused to honour transfer cheques from a major German bank.

Immediate financial losses, however, had to be borne by stocks and shareholders but not by the little man, whose heart had pounded the most fiercely when he heard that the bank counters had been closed. The little men thought that the days of renewed bank bankruptcy had arrived.

The bank crisis was not, however, the cause, but the expression of a world economic crisis, which hit the German Reich particularly hard after a lost war, when it depended greatly on foreign capital and goodwill.

After the inflation and stabilisation of the Mark in the late autumn of 1923 there was a renewed period of blossoming, but this was generally overestimated. High interest rates enticed foreign speculators to pour money into this country for short-term periods, while industry and agriculture invested it in long-term projects.

From the flood of foreign exchange reserves coming into the Reichsbank reparations were paid. Then when the crisis in world trade led to a deterioration of the economic situation and the money from abroad was withdrawn a financial debacle ensued.

Apart from these economic factors political conditions played a role. When Germany and Austria entered into a limited-term customs union in 1931 the project was not only torpedoed at a diplomatic level, but also as a result of economic pressures.

The withdrawal of French funds led to credit houses in Austria becoming insolvent. Germany too suffered from large withdrawals of foreign money.

Uncertainty was added to the collapse of the Bremen Norddeutsche Bank which had strong ties with the Reichsbank. Thus a bank crisis was in the making and could have been precipitated many a catalyst. Even when the crisis had been clamped down the economic trends in this country and abroad turned on their fatal way.

Long-term consequences of this financial period of banking were the merger of Danatbank with the Dresdner Bank and the Bermer Bank-Verein with Commerzbank.

Since then there have been the major German banks. The State has control with regulations about liquidity and self-financing is an outcome of the crisis. Likewise the introduction of precise regulations for accounting and institution of the certified public accountant.

Right up to the early thirties the banks had some quaint ways of keeping their books. Discrepancies in the Nettowolde Concern accounts were covered by bringing in a Dutch subsidiary.

So reforms were introduced, but with regard to the universal banking system. Unlike in many countries with practical experience. After at least one year's experience in industry they will be given the opportunity to study the State registered business manager after four semesters at Kiel.

Since the bank crisis a lot has been learnt. The mistake in reparation policy has not been repeated. In the past few months once again short-term loans have been made to this country speculatively, but this occasion, the money has not been used for reparations.

The Bundesbank has a great reserve of foreign exchange and is only too prepared to pay this out daily in higher amounts than those that made the Reichsbank in 1931.

Helge Jan Schönfeld
(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

levels for men who have experience in industry.

About 2,300 such students have entered their names in the register at Kiel so far. They come from the middle and upper levels of middle-management in all spheres of industry and some of them were self-employed industrialists.

They ranged from official experts to company chiefs and the programme of courses they attended included subjects such as: "The technique of training", "Basic study course for programmers", "Integrated data-processing", "Psychology and the tactics for applying it in negotiations and on the sales side", "Analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "Planning techniques supervising projects".

The Academy achieved spectacular success with its "Training leave", a basic seminar with wide-ranging themes. This has been considered the most remarkable of the Kiel seminars and so far has taken place six times. In fact this arrangement is considered unique in the whole Federal Republic.

Its programme is the psychology and tactics of negotiations, free speech, the

"Harzburg Modell", the basic problems of electronic data-processing as well as the study of business management and a series of themes based on "art in changing times".

The Kiel Academy sets out to advance the general education of those who study there, which marks it off several steps ahead of comparable institutions which still stick fairly rigidly to their own specialist courses.

In addition to this the Kiel Academy syllabus adds to seminar studies such as "systematic idea finding", "easier gauged markets through electronic data-processing", "the psychology of negotiations", "analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "planning techniques".

For the industrialist themes such as "early-warning systems for discovering weaknesses in the firm" could be of particular value. In this framework the recognition of vital figures, their evaluation, judgments, and the preparation for making a final decision are tried out in practice.

The planning and effecting of contemporary advertising, for which experts on

specific problems express their opinions to participants in the seminars are among the day-to-day occurrences in a modern firm.

Finally it seems to be of particular significance that at Kiel there is no shying away from asking the direct question "what can a business manager expect to gain from electronic data-processing".

This is a problem that is by and large underestimated and which is only really mastered in about ten per cent of cases in practice.

Lecturers at the academy include professors from Hamburg University, well-known publicists and heads of institutes. Among them are Professor H. Jürgens, Professor Weller, Heinz Nixdorf, Rüdiger Proake and Dr K. Hans.

The Kiel Economic Academy offers about forty different seminars in the course of a year. Each of them is designed to give participants new knowledge and teach them working techniques.

Collective themes such as "training leave" and "Harzburg Modell" or special courses for secretaries have proved particularly beneficial. As elsewhere Kiel places great value on putting across the courses with new teaching methods. Group-work, and the like help to complete the programme.

Among the case histories dealt with in the working groups for instance is "Krupp, Essen".

Rosemarie White
(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1971)

TELEVISION**Jour Fix - a programme for the young presented by the young**

Leisure-time activities for the young are largely designed and put into practice by adults, at least as far as facilities provided by the general public are concerned.

In the past little account was taken of the fact that young people between the ages of fifteen and 25 have definite ideas about their leisure and pleasure pursuits, which accord to their constantly changing requirements.

What do young people want? The latest broadcast for young people on ARD (the West German television service) entitled "Jour fix", and produced by young programme editors who understand these problems from their own personal experience intends to offer schoolchildren, apprentices and young workers a platform from which they can voice their situation, the problems that arise from it and their views and opinions.

What they had to say and what they formulated on "Jour fix I" was convincing enough to be presented to the general public.

When groups of young people began taking the initiative early this year in several cities and started demanding that the city fathers should set up multi-purpose youth centres the young people came to the conclusion that "changes to the sphere of leisure and pleasure" of necessity implies changes in the working world as well."

The editors of "Jour fix" have made it their responsibility to follow this lead in forthcoming broadcasts.

This self-portrait of young people with the widest range of commentaries from the professionals to hold it together is the guiding principle now behind the shooting of "Jour fix".

At first the youth groups were concerned merely with winning the right to create room for planning their leisure pursuits.

The thirty or so members from the Waiblingen group expressed their ideas in this manner: "Local, Federal state, and Bonn politicians must change their ideas in the next few years radically. They must shake off the absurd ideology that youth centres are not part of education policies. Investment in youth centres is tantamount to investment in education."

The thirty youth groups that have been formed in Baden-Württemberg are agreed on one thing: demands for youth centres of necessity imply autocracy in the centres. Justifiably they accused the burgomaster of Sindelfingen underlined conclusively that: "They simply do not understand our problems and our needs. It is precisely for this reason that we must run our youth centres ourselves. We don't

TV's moaners' corner

A "moaners' corner" for viewers of this country's first television programme is to be provided in the near future.

It is proposed to set up a forum for televiwers, similar to the letters columns of daily newspapers, where viewers can vent their opinions and present their praise.

Television programmes have been screened by Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen and SFB from Berlin. The programmes were entitled "Viewers have the last word". (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 July 1971)

want only professional types, however young, to look after us. Nor do we want a lot of do-it-yourself and ping-pong rooms!"

"Get yourselves organised," the action committee of youth centres in Baden-Württemberg demands and offers practical suggestions: "Set up an information centre. Forge contacts with the responsible parliamentary and administrative boards, youth officers, social workers, psychologists, architects and lawyers. Look around for empty premises in your city and discuss purchasing them with the owners."

Reaction from the viewing public to the first "Jour fix" broadcast on 16 April shows how for young people responded. There were 200 viewers' letters including several from groups in similar situations seeking addresses for contact with other groups.

Werner Schretzmeier, editor-in-chief of the four-man team, said: "When the programme is over that is not the end as far as we are concerned. We stay in contact with the youth group so that we can support its efforts and its work."

"Jour fix II" will show the need for schoolchildren and young working people to get themselves organised, will bridge the gap in dissemination of information between both groups and will call on apprentices' clubs and youth clubs to work together on "Jour fix III" which will deal with the educational and productive situation of apprentices.

Reaction to the open letter that is "Jour fix" can be taken as confirmation. The editors have appealed to Minister for



Jour Fix camera team reporting on teenagers occupying a closed house

(Photo: Schnapp/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Health and Family Affairs, Kita, to youth and social welfare committee, Bundestag and Bundesrat and Federal state governments to widen broadcast end to express and widen the burning topic of youth work.

Already Otto Fichtner, youth in Kita Strobel's Ministry, and Geissler, a minister in the Rhineland-Palatinate state government, Rudolf Hauck, chairman of social welfare committee in the Bundestag, and Hessenkirch Schmid, chairman of the FDP working group for politics (who sent a congratulatory telegram to ARD after "Jour Fix I"), have expressed their attitudes.

In its second broadcast "Jour fix II" reported that these offices despite their goodwill were still plagued by uncertainty. *Annenmärkte* (Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 July 1971)

Adidas, the leading manufacturer of sports shoes of all kinds, manufactured

35,000 pairs of shoes a day in 1969. This year 40,000 pairs a day run off the assembly lines in Herzogenaurach, Franconia, Austria and France.

That manufacturers note, is a world record. The fourteen million pairs of shoes use 575 acres of leather, the equivalent in surface area of 330 football pitches.

The trade is bursting with health. At times when other industries are having to economise a firm such as Adidas can boost production (and the same goes for Puma, Adidas's only rival).

Since entertainment and ideology are closely allied that they can be completely linked without much difficulty. It is hard to work out where playfulness has good solid vested interests.

One good service provided by this book

Die Unterhaltung der deutschen Fernsehsehenden. Ideologiekritische Untersuchungen (Entertaining the German Televiewing Family. An Ideological and Critical Investigation). Edited by Friedrich Knilli. Published by Carl Hanser Verlag, Munich, 7.80 Marks.

is to point out the necessity of making such analyses.

This is addressed to the "multiplexes" the schools, the press and the trade unions" and above all to "the television editors, showmen, singers and stars in question, to the entertainment industry, but is not designed to play the role of their critics or escape from their predicament by putting on a balancing act of anodyne transmissions (for more comfortable) to get out of their tricky spot.

If the much-fabled "wonderful world"

that the working classes are supposed to

want just a harmless, fairytale world the

main objection would be that the pro-

gramme planners were deliberately wast-

ing people's time or leaving them in a

position where they did not know if they

were coming or going.

We remember that Karl Velt Riessel said

a few years ago about suchlike pop,

family and whodunit idylls. He wrote:

they make a real kind of fictional reality

in which the reality of life is lacking and

provide an art for unived life.

Sport Sports footwear manufacturers' competition benefits sport

Sports footwear comes in all shapes and sizes, from motorist's shoe to ballet pump from hiker's boot to slippers. The closer and more specific the strain on the foot, the better the packaging must be. That is why athletes' shoes are the best type of footwear.

The athlete needs a manufacturer of good shoes and this straightforward equation is the basis of a business relationship that accounts for a substantial turnover. The relationship can have a see-saw effect, though, taking the ground from under the manufacturers' feet on the one hand and leaving sport dangerously suspended in mid-air on the other.

Usually, however, the two sides come to an arrangement that assures both of substantial profits. Field and track athlete Heide Rosenthal put her finger on it when she commented that "I am a competitive athlete aiming at a level of performance and can go to grasp at every opportunity of ensuring ideal conditions.

"For years I have been provided with special footwear, which is one of the tools of the trade, I have gained confidence in it. For years I have advertised for the manufacturer and see no reason why this should worry me. Quite the reverse. It gives me pleasure to show all and sundry the trademark of the shoes I wear."

Adidas, the leading manufacturer of sports shoes of all kinds, manufactured



Uwe Seeler scores with Adidas

would have it that Pele's three-year contract is worth 200,000 Marks and that Mönchengladbach are paid 20,000 Marks a season and supplied free of charge with boots, track suits and ample amounts of other sportswear.

Adidas too are able to marshal impressive statistics. At the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico 92 out of 108 possible medals were won by athletes wearing Adidas track shoes. Wearers of Adidas track shoes have set up more than 300 world records to date.

At the 1936 Berlin Olympics Jesse Owens won his three gold medals in shoes designed by Adolf Dassler even though they did not yet boast the familiar trade mark or the unchallengeable position they have since attained in international sport by virtue of their wearers' success.

Well-known users benefit from the competition between Puma and Adidas. Many of them have the art of playing one off against the other off to a tee.

Nowadays most athletes are a little more skillful than Armin Hory was at the Rome Olympics in 1960 when he won the 100 metres gold medal wearing one brand and mounted the rostrum wearing the other.

Wer it not for the manufacturers amateur athletes in particular would never have been able to reach its present level. Associations could simply not afford to have their athletes abroad according to the latest developments in the field.

The cost of what they receive as a gift year after year is in the region of 500 Marks per man per season. In all Adidas subsidises international amateur athletics to the tune of 0 million Marks and Puma not far short of the same amount.

This is why athletes from Moscow to Los Angeles supported their manufacturers to a man when the International Amateur Athletics Federation banned the use of track shoes bearing the manufacturers' distinctive trade marks (three white horizontal stripes for Adidas and one longitudinal one for Puma) and insisted that plain white be worn.

The manufacturers refused point blank to manufacture plain white track shoes and athletes refused to wear them. The IAAF gave in and the millions forthcoming from Herzogenaurach in Franconia where the two firms are based won the day. The trial of strength clearly showed whose word is law.

The situation is a little different in football, which both firms consider to be their main field of activity.

Each and every Federal league club receives a consideration for wearing the one brand of football boot rather than the other and the firm that can claim to include players such as Franz Beckenbauer, Uwe Seeler, Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath need have no worries in the European market at least.

Well-known players and the larger clubs benefit nonetheless from the competition between Adidas and Puma. It matters little that the heads of the two firms are brothers.

Adolf Dassler of Adidas and Rudolf Dassler of Puma parted company decades ago and have since been irreconcilable enemies.

The Federal Football League has been offered 40,000 Marks by Puma for every international in which the national team wears Puma boots. The League still remains faithful to Adidas.

Ever since the 1954 World Cup win in Berne the national team has worn Adidas boots. There is no law that says they must but there are good reasons why they still do.

In 1954 Adi Dassler invented replaceable studs for football boots. The idea was not only a trail-blazer. Had it not been for their studs the German players would not have been able to hold their own against Hungary in the final on the quagmire of a pitch at Wankdorf stadium, Bern.

This longstanding link proved more than a match for the strain to which it was put at the Mexico World Cup when a number of this country's internationals demanded spot cash.

A compromise was reached but the League had already made its position clear by stating beforehand that players who do not want to wear Adidas boots are at liberty to fly straight home.

In the circumstances it was none too difficult to take this stand. Key players such as Uwe Seeler, Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath had and still have contracts with Adidas that go far beyond what is usual.

Ulrich Schröder
(Welt am Sonntag, 17 July 1971)

4,000 journalists expected to attend 1972 Munich Olympics

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Munich's tallest building has just been topped out. At a height of over 200 feet it symbolises the function it will perform next year.

Christened Cicero by construction workers, the skyscraper will in a year's time house the pressmen who will report the progress of the Munich Olympics to 1,000 million newspaper readers, radio listeners and televiewers all over the world.

Cicero, a 22-storey colossus named after a type found, is the hub of the press village, the first distinct complex of its kind ever to be built for the Olympics.

It is located in the north-west corner of the Olympic site and consists of fourteen tenement blocks and two skyscrapers. In common with the Olympic village proper the press complex has been built by Neue Helmat, the trade union-owned housing combine, and will subsequently be a housing estate comprising 1,200 inexpensive flats.

During the Games it will house and provide working facilities for 4,000 journalists. The show apartment conveys some idea of the level of comfort at which they will live.

Each reporter will have a room of his own with colour TV and a telephone. The furniture has also been newly designed. A job lot of 5,600 waste paper baskets has been ordered to ensure that journalists are not suffocated by the fruits of their labour.

For eight dollars a day the hard-working Olympic reporters will have not only luxurious accommodation but also English breakfast, as many six-course main meals as they like and a nightcap before going to bed.

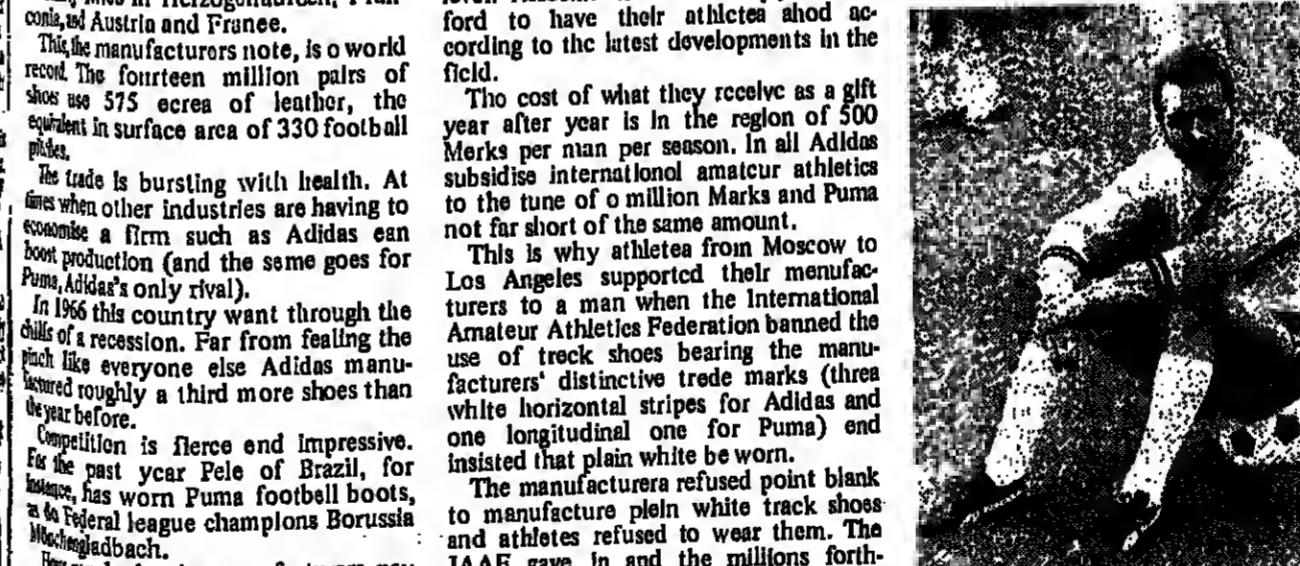
In order to avoid misunderstanding the organisers point out here and now that the nightcap will, for instance, be a snack consisting of fruit in alcohol of some kind or other.

Unlike the guests of honour journalists will be supervised not by hostesses but by a staff of 1,200 stewards who will make the beds and perform errands. 152 porters will be on duty at hotel reception desks and so on. A swimming pool, sauna and massage facilities will round off the comfort.

Most of their work, however, will be carried out in a large press centre that will later be a school. Each journalist will have his own pigeonhole. There will be 350 desks on four floors and the typewriters will have 144 different keyboards.

Film will be developed free of charge and pressmen who prefer to do their own developing can use one of forty dark-rooms. A radiophoto centre provides links with the rest of the world and twenty news agencies will be fully staffed at the Munich Olympics.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 July 1971)



Goalkeeper Bernard from Werder Bremen wears Puma boots

(Photos: Nordbild)

SA \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1-	Peru	RP. 15.-	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.-	Sudan	PT. 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Brazza)	PP. 0.60	Iraq	R. 10.-	Maldives	M. 0.40	Turkey	S. 1.50	Syria	PT. 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	P.C.F.A. 30.-	Greece	50 Mills	Malta	F. phil. 0.50	Tanzania	2Aa 0.25	Yemen	PT. 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	OM 1.-	Lebanon	50 Mills	Morocco	ZL 0.50	Tibet	2A 3.-	Yemen	PT. 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	OM 1.-	Israel	1 & 0.40	Morocco	DN. 0.85	Portugal	Ec. 1.-	Trinidad and Tobago	PT. 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	OM 1.-	Italy	Lir. 0.80	Namibia	Ec. 1.-	Trinidad and Tobago	Ec. 1.-	Trinidad and Tobago	PT. 5.-
AF 10.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	OM 1.-	Ivory Coast	11 d	Nepal	Mahr. 1.-</				